

turkeys and hogs amongst them, and they would certainly eat poisoned meat, but all of these methods are impracticable.

The only successful method of combatting the moving bands is that of fencing and dilating. The fences as already described effectively stop their advance, but to fence in all of the country that it is possible for the crickets to travel into would be an expensive undertaking. A great many can be trapped in the ditches but a few score-wagon loads of dead crickets does not appreciably diminish the number of the living.

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## TWO INTERESTING MANTIDS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

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(PLATE III.)

Among the members of the order Orthoptera occurring in the southern part of the United States, making collecting in that region so interesting as well as profitable, are the two species herein considered. Both being rare, one hitherto unrecorded from our fauna, the following notes, with accompanying figures, need no excuse.

**Brunneria borealis** Scudder. (Plate III, Fig. 3.)

*Brunneria borealis* Scudd., Can. Ent., XXVIII, 212 (1896); Cat. Orth. U. S., 13 (1900).

This species was described from a female nymph from the Gulf Coast of Texas, but in the original description mention is made of an adult female in the museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge. These two specimens have been examined. Besides these two specimens I have seen two adult females in the collection of N. Banks, taken in Brazos county, Texas, and one adult female is in the National Museum from Louisiana, taken by J. B. Coleman at Cowley in October, 1903. This latter specimen is the one figured. The male seems to have never been reported. It will very surely have elytra and wings about two thirds as long as the abdomen, thus agreeing with the other known species of the genus.

These females are very closely allied to the South American species *brasiliensis*, but the supraanal plate is somewhat more elongate, meas-

uring 3 mm. in length, seemingly more nearly allied in this particular to *B. subaptera*.

The cerci of the specimen figured were unfortunately absent and the defect in the drawing was not noticed until too late for correction. They should project beyond the tip of the supraanal plate a distance about twice the length of the latter.

*Vates townsendi* Rehn. (Plate III, Figs. 1-2).

*Vates* sp. Rehn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXII, 221 (1901).

*Vates* sp. Caud., Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., V, 165 (1903).

*Vates townsendi* Rehn, Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, XXVII, 573 (1904).

As indicated by the above bibliography, this handsome insect was twice recognized in the immature state before the adult was made known. The type specimens were taken by C. H. T. Townsend at Zapotlan, Jalisco, Mexico. Its first recognition from the United States was as a nymph from Arizona, but recently the U. S. National Museum has acquired by purchase from the collector, Mr. E. J. Oslar, two mature males from Nogales, Arizona, collected on June 14 and July 18. These specimens are the ones here figured.

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## APLOPUS\* MAYERI, NEW SPECIES.

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The Phasmid described and figured by the writer as *Haplopus evadne* of Westwood (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxvii, 950, 1904) is not that species, the male having been found to be brachypterous. A number of specimens of both sexes were taken in Florida, Dry Tortugas, Loggerhead Key, by Dr. A. G. Mayer. The specimen figured at the above reference is really a male and not a female as there stated. The restored tip of the abdomen however very well represents that of the true female as represented by specimens in the present collection. The female agrees in structure with the male except that the form is more robust and the pronotum and mesonotum are not so smooth and

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\* *Aplopus* was used prior to Gray's work by Megerle von Muehlfeld but seems to not have been used in a valid sense. Thus Gray's name is not invalidated by it. *Aplopus* being the original spelling, should be used, not the emendation *Haplopus* of Burmeister.